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Untouchability is Inhuman and a Crime





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THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjab-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage,
Tava Subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya, jaya, jaya he.

- Rabindranath Tagore.



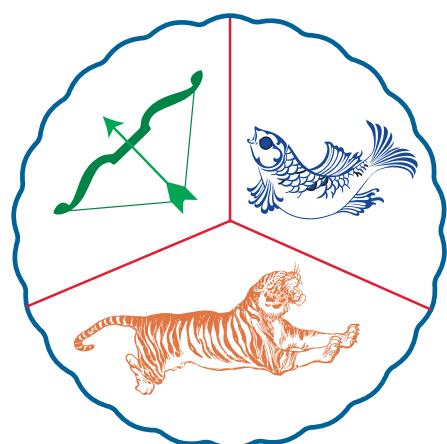


தமிழ்த்தாய் வாழ்த்து

நீராருங் கடலுடுத்த நிலமடந்தைக் கெழிலொழுகும்
சீராரும் வதனமெனத் திகழ்ப்ரதக் கண்டமிதில்
தெக்கணமும் அதிற்சிறந்த திராவிடநல் திருநாடும்
தக்கசிறு பிறைநுதலும் தரித்தநறுந் திலகமுமே!
அத்திலக வாசனைபோல் அனைத்துலகும் இன்பமுற
எத்திசையும் புகழ்மணக்க இருந்தபெருந் தமிழனங்கே!
தமிழனங்கே!

உன் சீரிளமைத் திறம் வியந்து செயல் மறந்து வாழ்த்துதுமே!
வாழ்த்துதுமே!
வாழ்த்துதுமே!

- 'மனோன்மனியம்' பெ. சுந்தரனார்.



தமிழ்த்தாய் வாழ்த்து – பொருள்

ஒவி எழுப்பும் நீர் நிறைந்த கடலெனும் ஆடையுடுத்திய நிலமெனும் பெண்ணுக்கு. அழகு மினிரும் சிறப்பு நிறைந்த முகமாகத் திகழ்கிறது பரதக்கண்டம். அக்கண்டத்தில், தென்னாடும் அதில் சிறந்த திராவிடர்களின் நல்ல திருநாடும், பொருத்தமான பிறை போன்ற நெற்றியாகவும், அதிலிட்ட மணம் வீசும் திலகமாகவும் இருக்கின்றன.

அந்தத் திலகத்தில் இருந்து வரும் வாசனைபோல, அனைத்துலகமும் இன்பம் பெறும் வகையில் எல்லாத் திசையிலும் புகழ் மணக்கும்படி (புகழ் பெற்று) இருக்கின்ற பெருமைக்க தமிழ்ப் பெண்ணே! தமிழ்ப் பெண்ணே! என்றும் ஓளமையாக இருக்கின்ற உன் சிறப்பான திறமையை வியந்து உன் வயப்பட்டு எங்கள் செயல்களை மறந்து உன்னை வாழ்த்துவோமே! வாழ்த்துவோமே! வாழ்த்துவோமே!





Environmental Science

2

Term-1





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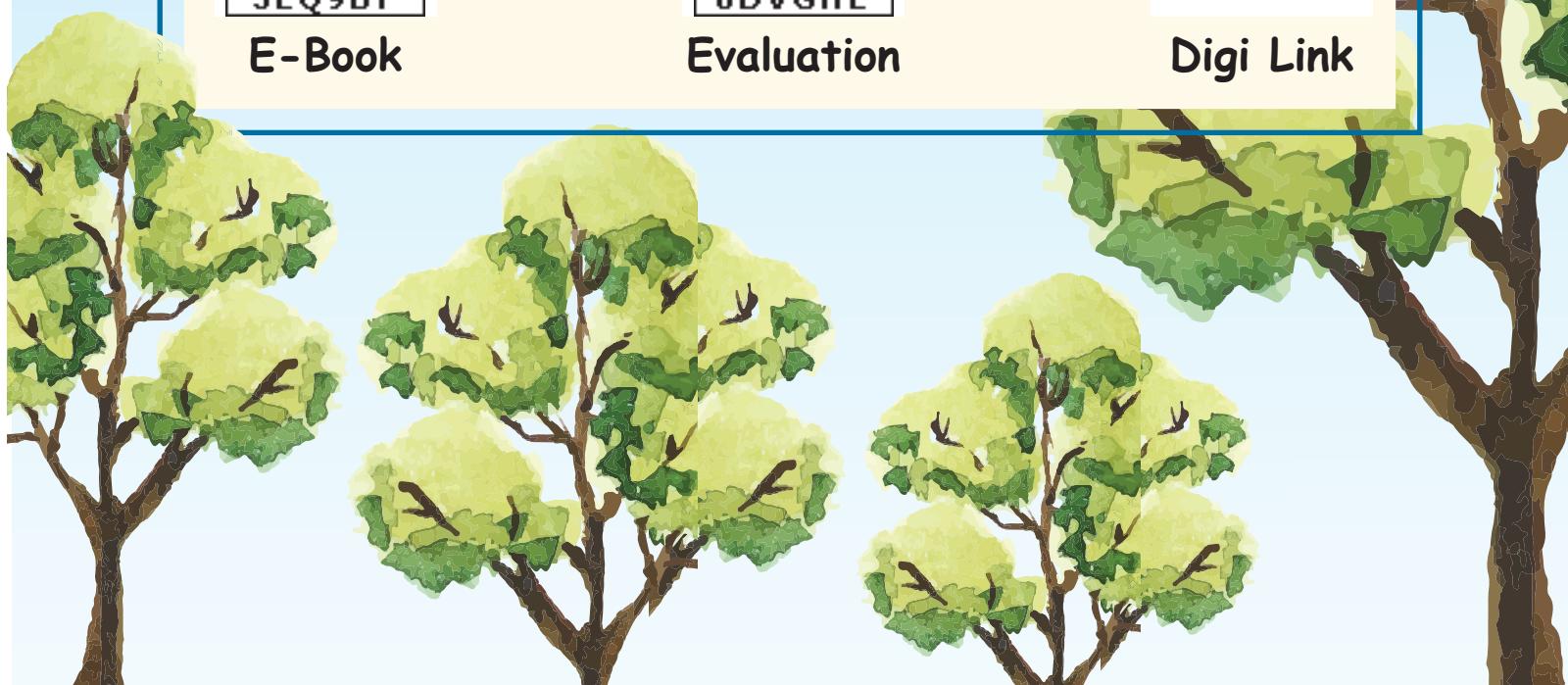
E-Book



Evaluation



Digi Link



Unit
1

Our Environment

**You will learn about**

- ❖ The nature of different environments-Forests, Plains, Hills, Ponds, Rivers, Seas and Deserts



Our earth has different land forms and water bodies like forests, plains, mountains, hills, deserts, rivers and seas.

There was a big celebration in school for the **National Children's Science Congress**. Everybody was excited. Students had come from many schools from all over India. They introduced themselves and spoke about the places they had come from.

Forest



Daniel said, "I live near a forest."

A forest has a large number of trees. The ground is covered with bushes and grass. Streams and ponds are also found in the forest. It is home to many animals like elephants, tigers, deer, lions, bears and snakes. Birds like peacocks, doves, sparrows, parrots and woodpeckers live there. You can hear the different sounds of animals. I like the forest. It is cool and shady".



The age of a tree can be found by counting the number of annual growth rings in its trunk.



Annual Rings

Forests are useful to us in many ways. We get wood, honey, fruits, rubber and many other things from forests.

Word list

forest, shade, bushes, sounds, ground, grass, cool

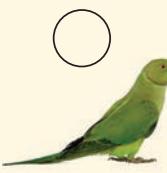
Some birds found in forests can also be seen near our houses.
Put a tick (✓) mark for the birds that you have seen.



Myna



Parrot



Dove



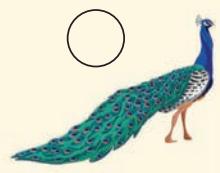
Crow



Sparrow



Peacock



Plain and Hill



Tharun said, "I come from a farming family."

We live in the plains. A plain is a flat land area. It is warmer than the hills. Plains are important for growing crops. Without growing crops, how can we get our food?

Farms get water from the rain, rivers, lakes, ponds and wells. We find many animals like cows, goats, bullocks, buffalo and many kinds of birds there. I like to watch the birds".



Kamakshi said, "I live in the hills.

A hill is like a mountain but not so high.
Hills are generally green and beautiful.
It is also much cooler than the plains.
People visit the hill stations especially in
summer".

Word list

hill, hill station,
summer, farming,
crops, step farms





Look at this picture. This hill looks as if steps have been made on it. Crops are grown in the step farms, also called as terrace farms. Tea and coffee are grown on some hills.

**DO YOU KNOW?**

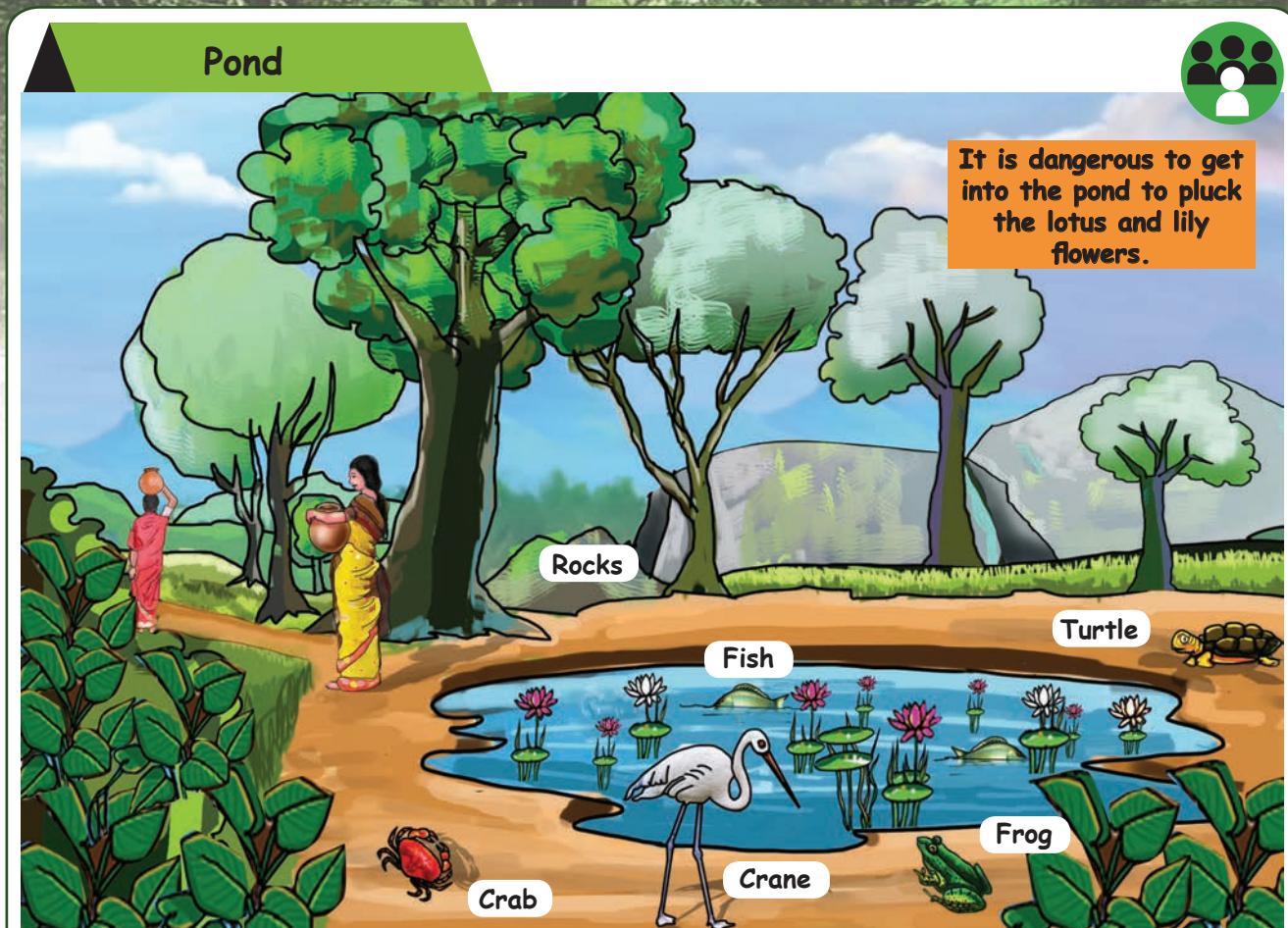
- ❖ Udhagamandalam (Ooty) is called the 'Queen' and Kodaikanal is called the 'Princess' of the hill stations in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Our state animal, the Nilgiri Tahr, is found in the Nilgiri mountains.

Fill in the columns with the given words.



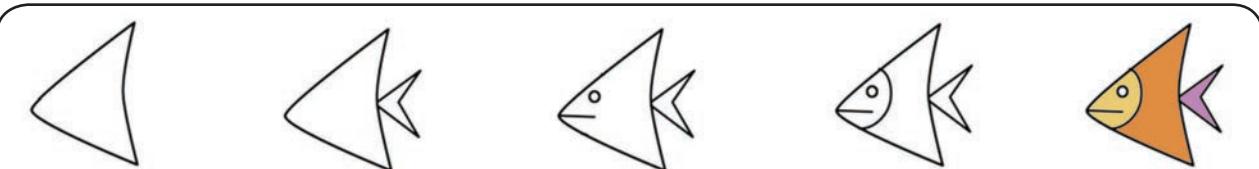
(cool, tea, flat, step farms, warm, sugarcane, hill station, coffee, high, crops)

Plain	Hill



Sulaiman said, "I would like to speak about the pond in my **village**. A pond is a place where water collects. It gets filled by rain. Fishes, insects, snakes, frogs, crabs and turtles live in a pond. Flowers like water lily and lotus are also found in ponds. A lake is bigger than a pond".

Draw the fish as given below and colour it.





River and Sea



Sea

River



Sultana said, "I live near a **river**. I love to watch the river flowing. It starts its journey on a mountain, follows a path and finally flows into the sea."



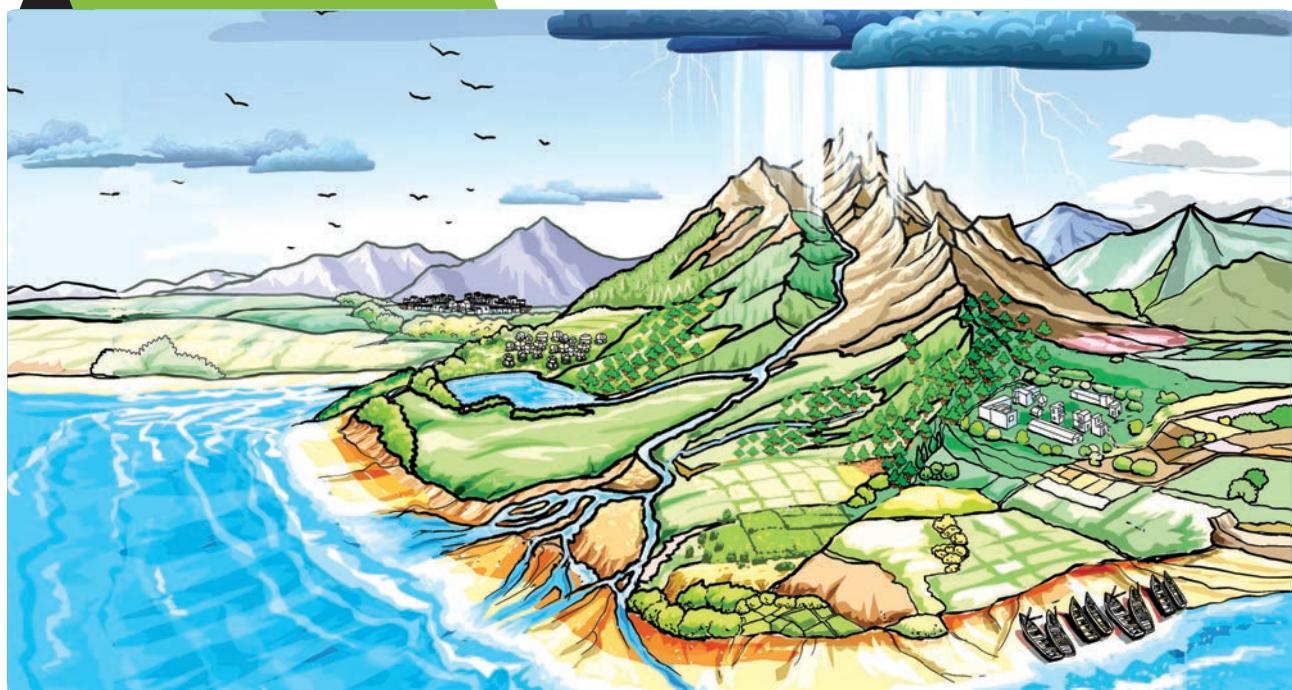
We use river water in many ways. Because of this, in olden days, people lived near rivers. Many kinds of fishes, crabs and birds live in and around the river. Sometimes boat races are also held in the river. My brothers like to participate in the boat races".

Word list

river, sea, path,
boat race, salty



Journey of a River

**Sea**

Gopal said, "I belong to a family of fisher folk. We live near the sea. A sea is a large water body. The sea water is salty. We get salt from the sea. Plants, fishes, turtles, prawns and crabs live in the sea. We go fishing in the sea using fishing boats called Catamarans (Kattumaram) and fishing nets".

DO YOU KNOW?

We get pearls from oysters.

**Sea**



Put a tick (✓) in the suitable box.

River water is salty.

Yes

No

Kattumaram is used for fishing.

Yes

No

A river starts from a sea.

Yes

No

Fish live only in a river.

Yes

No

Turtles live in the sea.

Yes

No

River water is used for farming.

Yes

No

Desert



25EK94



Word list

desert, sandy, quiet, sand dune, cactus



Mewa Ram and Kamala said, "We come from a **desert** area. A desert is a hot and sandy place. There are hills of sand called sand dunes. The Cactus plant grows in the desert since it needs very little water to live."



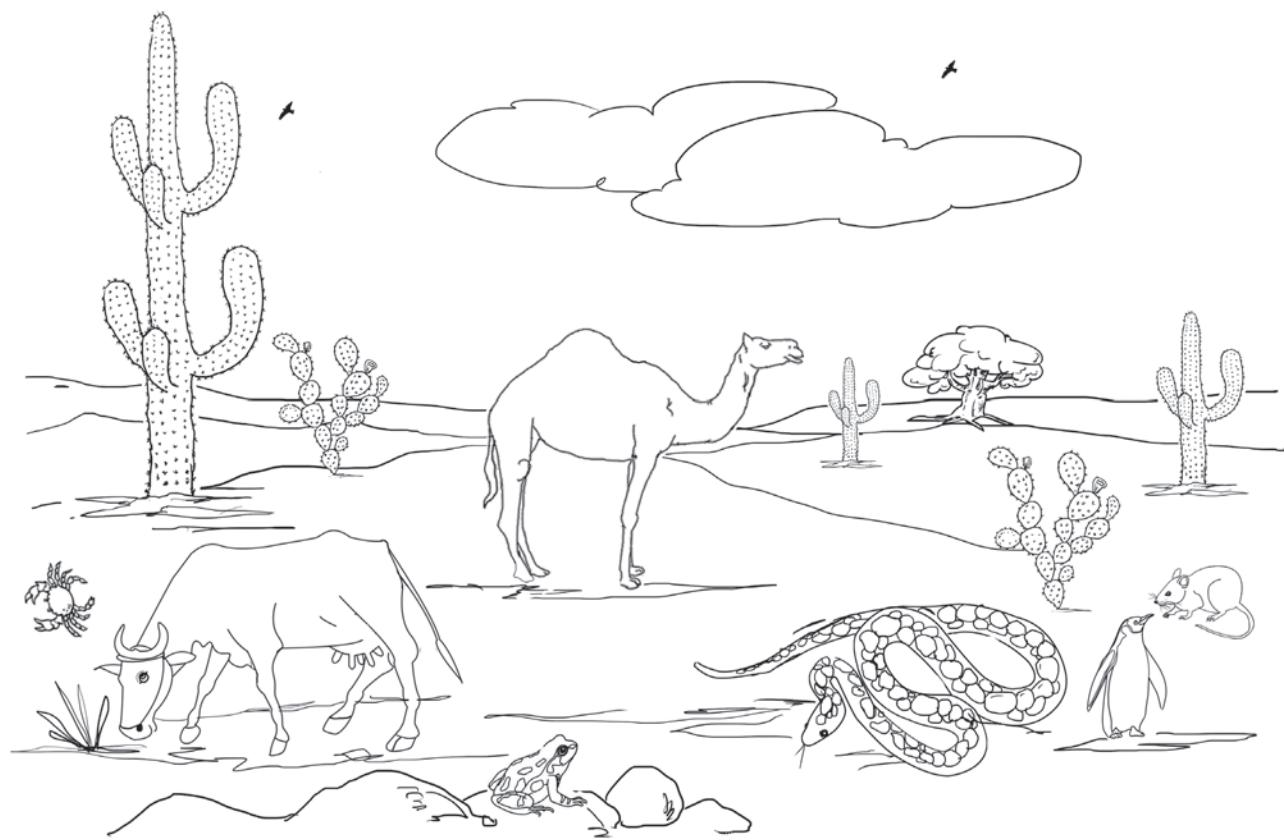
Camels are used for travelling in the desert. The camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'. Since we have very little water, we use it carefully".

All the students were happy to know about each other's homes and surroundings. They became aware that they were a part of nature. They took a pledge to care for the environment and the natural life around them. Shall we also take such a pledge?



The camel can drink a large amount of water at one go. It can live without food and water for many days.

Colour the ones which belong to a desert.





Evaluation



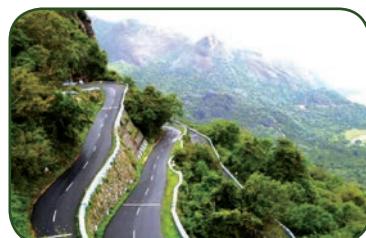
1. Match the following.

a.	Desert	-	Lion
b.	Plain	-	Camel
c.	Forest	-	Fish
d.	Pond	-	Cow



54JSF3

2. Draw a line to connect the land forms with their names.



Desert

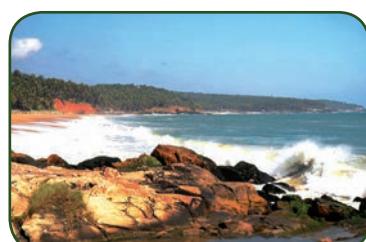
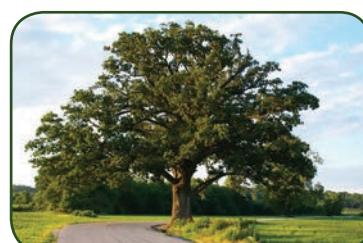
River

Sea

Hill

Forest

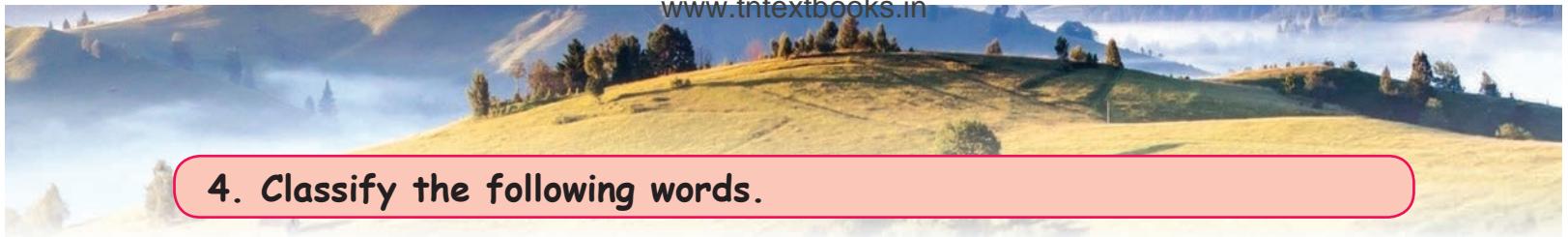
Plain



3. Write 'T' if True and 'F' if False.

- Step farming is done in the hills. ()
- The horse is called the 'Ship of the Desert'. ()
- Lions and tigers are found in the forest. ()
- A forest has sand dunes. ()



**4. Classify the following words.**

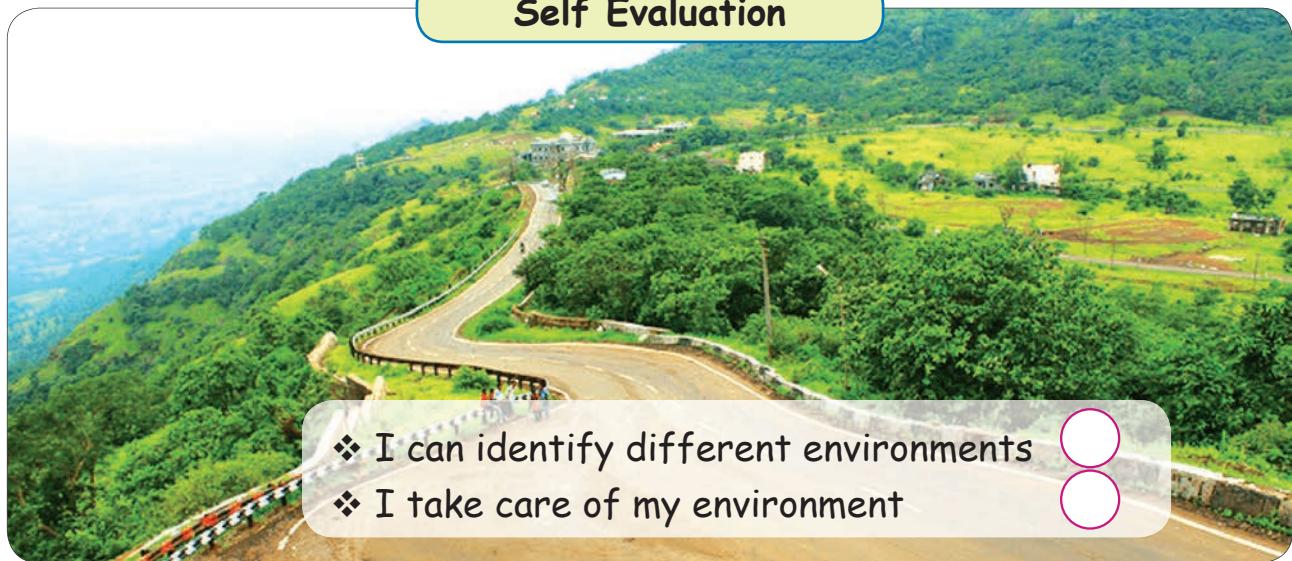
(Camel, Duck, Tiger, Cactus, Sand, Fish,
Elephant, Water, Lotus, Deer, Tree)

Forest	
Pond	
Desert	

5. Complete the following sentences using the phrases given in the bracket.

(can drink a lot of water at one go, is full of trees, has step farms, has salt water, is smaller than a lake)

- A forest _____.
- The sea _____.
- A camel _____.
- A pond _____.
- A hill _____.

Self Evaluation

- ❖ I can identify different environments
- ❖ I take care of my environment



My Amazing Body

Simple Movements

Vedha, Yasmin and Rita are friends and neighbours. They enjoy going home from school together. Come, let us join them.



You will learn about

- ❖ Simple movements
- ❖ Joints
- ❖ Role of the sense organs
- ❖ Postures
- ❖ Stages of growth



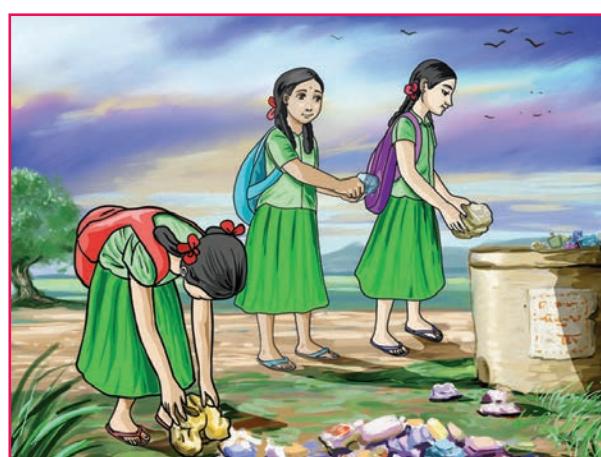
"Wow! Look at the ripe mangoes.
Let us **jump** and **pluck** them".



"Look! A green frog is hopping.
Let us **hop** too".



83PZL2



"Oh no! Bits of paper make the place untidy. Let us **pick** them up and **put** them in the bin".

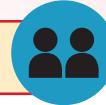


"We have reached home.
Bye, dear friends".
They **wave** goodbye to each other.





Do the following actions.



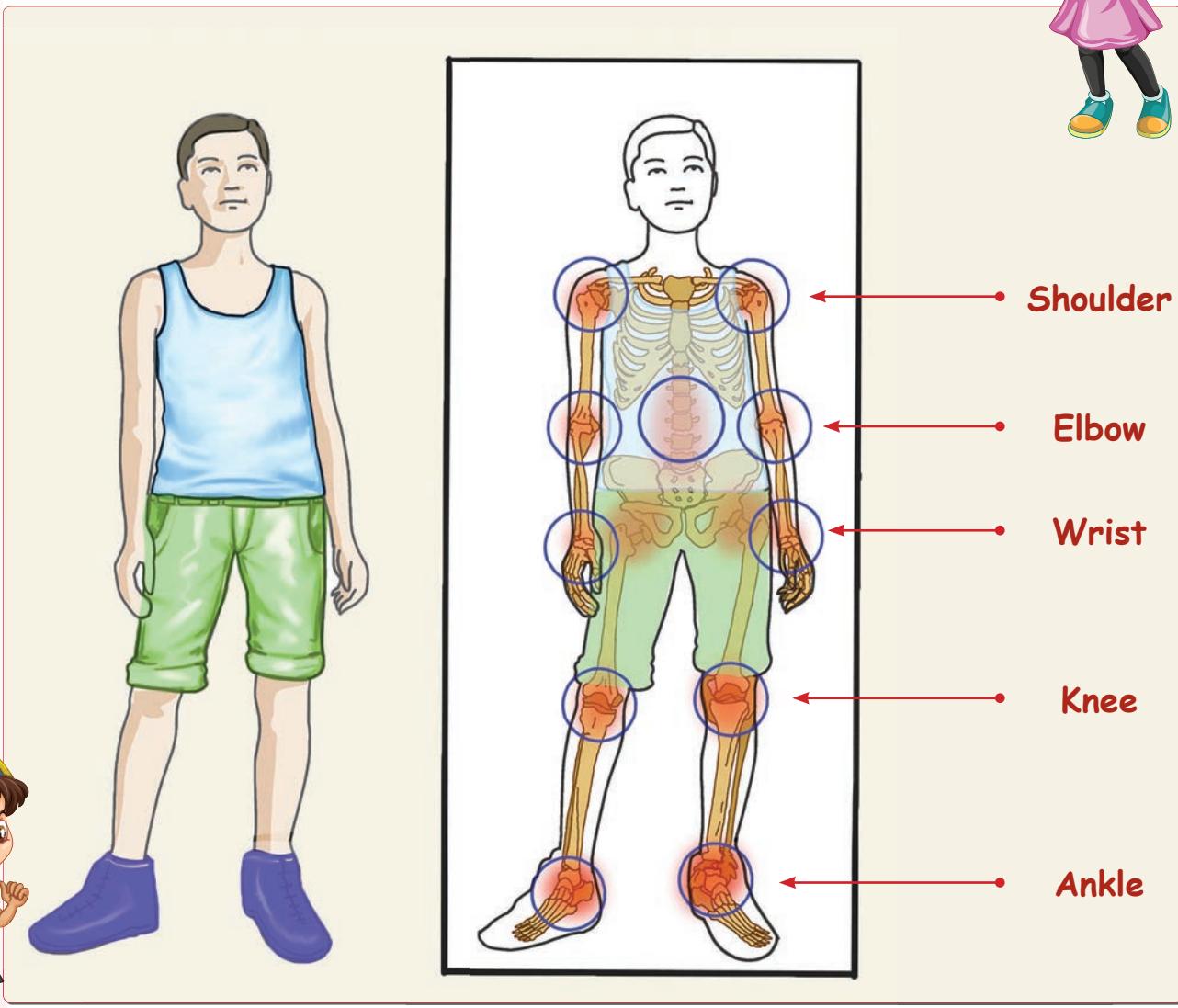
- a) Walk like an elephant
- b) Balance like a crane
- c) Hop like a frog
- d) Trot like a horse
- e) Jump like a rabbit
- f) Waddle like a duck

Joints



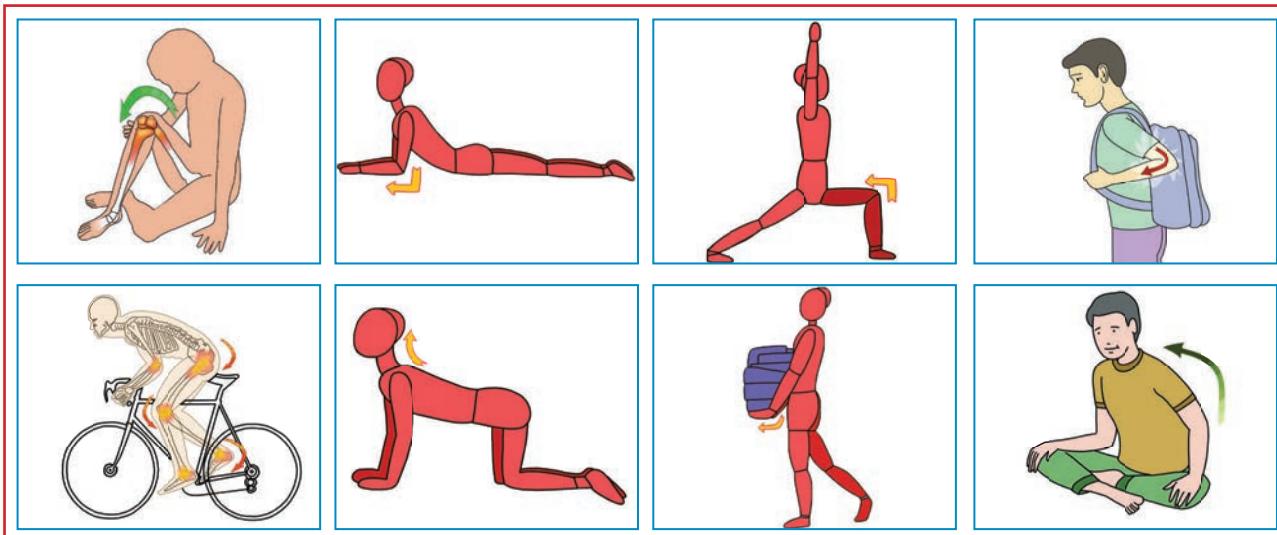
Keep a book on the floor. Now try to pick it up without bending your knees and back. Can you do it?

- ❖ Our **bones** help us **stand up straight** and give us **shape**.
- ❖ **Without our bones**, we would be **floppy**.
- ❖ The place where two or more **bones meet** is called a **joint**.





We have to bend our body to do many activities. This is made possible by the joints.



Note for the teacher

Ask the students to move their fingers, wrist, elbow, shoulder, neck, back, knee and ankle. Let them find out and share which joints can move in all directions and which joints have limited movements.

Try This Out



Circle the joints in the given picture.





Role of the Sense Organs

Observe and Discuss



What are the sense organs that you use to identify the objects given below?



Our senses work together to tell us about the world we live in. We most often use more than one of our senses at the same time.

Descriptions relating to Popcorn

Smell	Sight	Touch	Hearing	Taste
Nice smell	Yellow, Small, Fluffy	Smooth, Hard, Soft	Pop pop pop, Crunch	Salty, Spicy

The flavour of food is actually a combination of its taste, smell as well as the texture.





Sense organs	Role of Sense Organs	
Eyes	Sight	- shape, size, colour, distance, depth
Ears	Hearing	- loud and soft sounds
Nose	Smell	- pleasant and unpleasant
Skin	Touch	- rough, smooth, soft, hard, fluffy, hot, cold, sticky
Tongue	Taste	- sweet, sour, salty, spicy, bitter, astringent

Note for the teacher

Let the children see, touch, hear, taste and smell different objects like cotton, oil, gum, sponge, bell, stone, chair, soap, flowers, agarbatti, lemon, orange, salt, garlic, beetle nut and sugar. Carefully choose what is given to the children to taste. Ask them to describe the objects using the words given above.

Write the names of the sense organs related to the descriptions given.



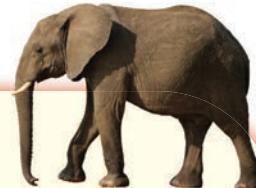
Yellow → Eyes
Hard → []
Sweet → []
Crunch → []



The skin is the largest sense organ in our body.



An elephant's trunk is actually a long nose.



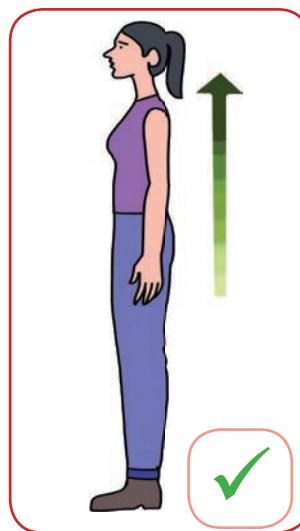
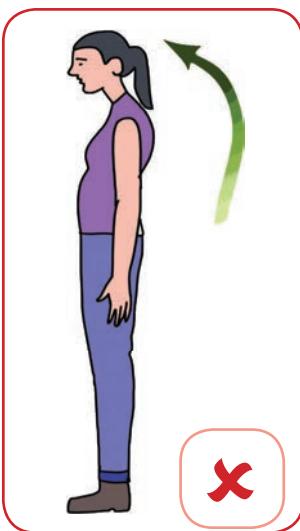


Postures

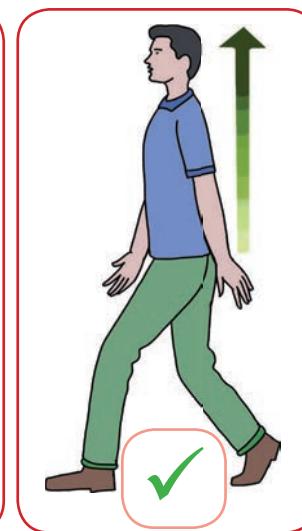
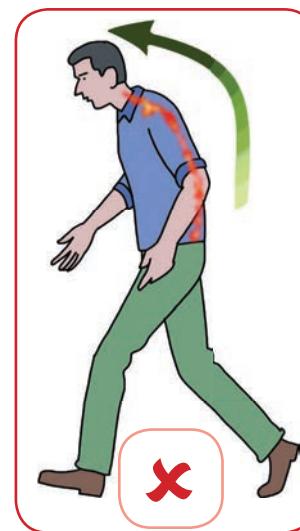
The **position of our body** in doing various actions is called **posture**. There is a correct way and an incorrect way of doing various actions. Observe the pictures and find out.



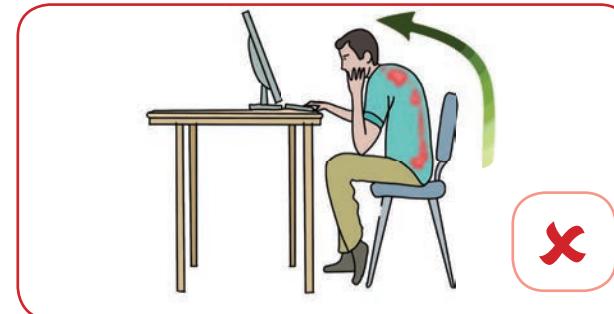
Standing



Walking



Sitting



Lifting



Always do the actions in the correct manner.
It is good to sit on the floor.

A good upright posture
prevents backache.



Stages of Growth

There are three things which make us different from other animals in the world.

- ❖ We have an upright posture.
- ❖ We can communicate using speech.
- ❖ We can think.

I have grown from being a baby to a six/seven year old child.

I can eat on my own.

I can read, write and draw.

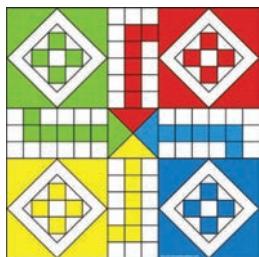
I can play many games.



We all love to play games. Games are of two types; indoor and outdoor.

Indoor games

Pallankuzhi



Dayam

Outdoor games

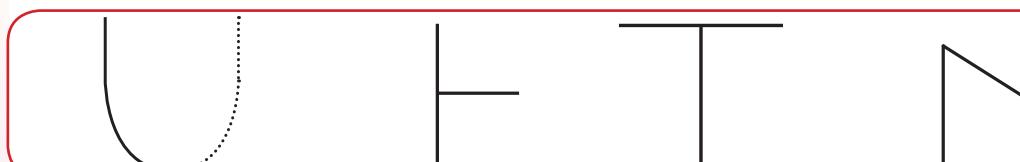
Top

(Bambaram)



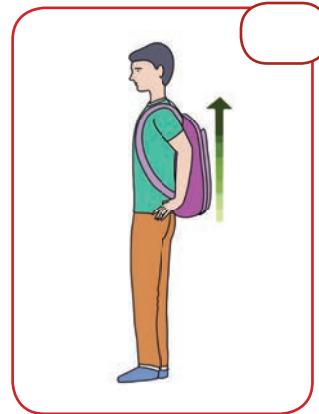
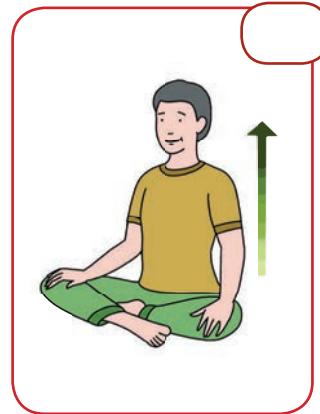
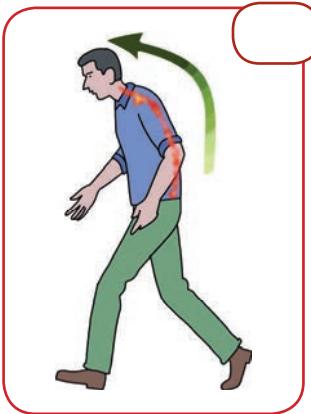
Hopscotch
(Pandi)

Draw the other side and complete the letters.





Tick (✓) the correct posture.



Do it with your friends -- Show the correct posture.



- a) sit b) stand c) walk d) lift

Evaluation



1. Complete the sentences using the words given in the brackets.

(looks, sound, smell, feels, tastes)



- Honey _____ sweet.
- A feather _____ soft.
- A Jasmine has a pleasant _____.
- A flower garden _____ beautiful.
- The cuckoo makes a musical _____.

2. Write 'L' for those that make loud sounds and 'S' for those that make soft sounds.



3. Match the following.



- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------|
| a. Sugar | -- | salty |
| b. Lemon | -- | sweet |
| c. Chilli | -- | sour |
| d. Sea water | -- | spicy |

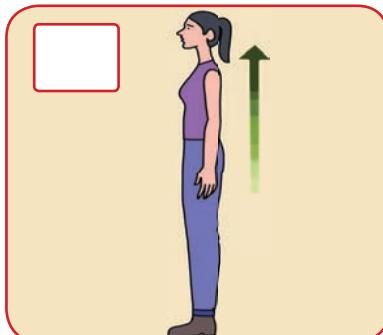
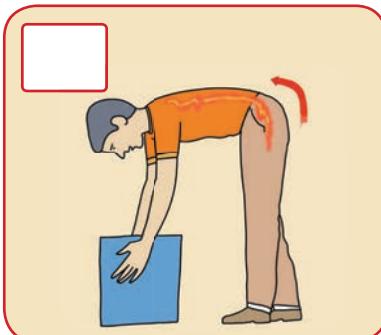
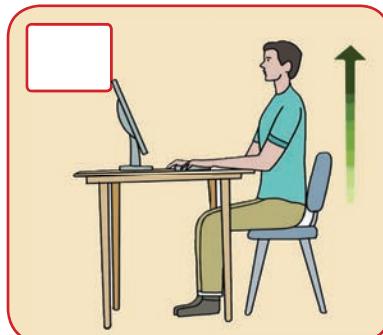




4. Put a tick (✓) in the appropriate columns. (Can be in more than one column)

Things	Rough	Soft	Hard	Fluffy	Sticky
Cotton					
Gum					
Stone					
Feather					
Wood					
Flower					
Sponge					
Honey					

5. Put a tick (✓) for the correct posture and a cross (✗) for the incorrect posture.



6. Name the joints. (Ankle, Knee, Wrist, Elbow)



Self Evaluation



- ❖ I can do various actions using my body in a correct way
- ❖ I know the movements of different joints in my body
- ❖ I can describe objects known through my sense organs
- ❖ I can identify some stages of growth



Unit
3

Plants Around Us



You will learn about

- ❖ The parts of a plant
- ❖ Different kinds of plants
- ❖ Benefits of plants
- ❖ Trees as habitats for animals

Parts of a Plant



A group of students went on a field visit to a garden. Meena looked at a **sapling** closely and asked her teacher, "One part of this **plant** is **green** while the other part is **brown** in colour. Why is it so, teacher?"



The teacher explained, "Our body has different parts such as hands, legs and head. In the same way, plants also have different parts. They are of different colours. Let us learn about them".



Let Us Discuss

Look at a plant. What do you see? Can you guess what the different parts of the plant do?

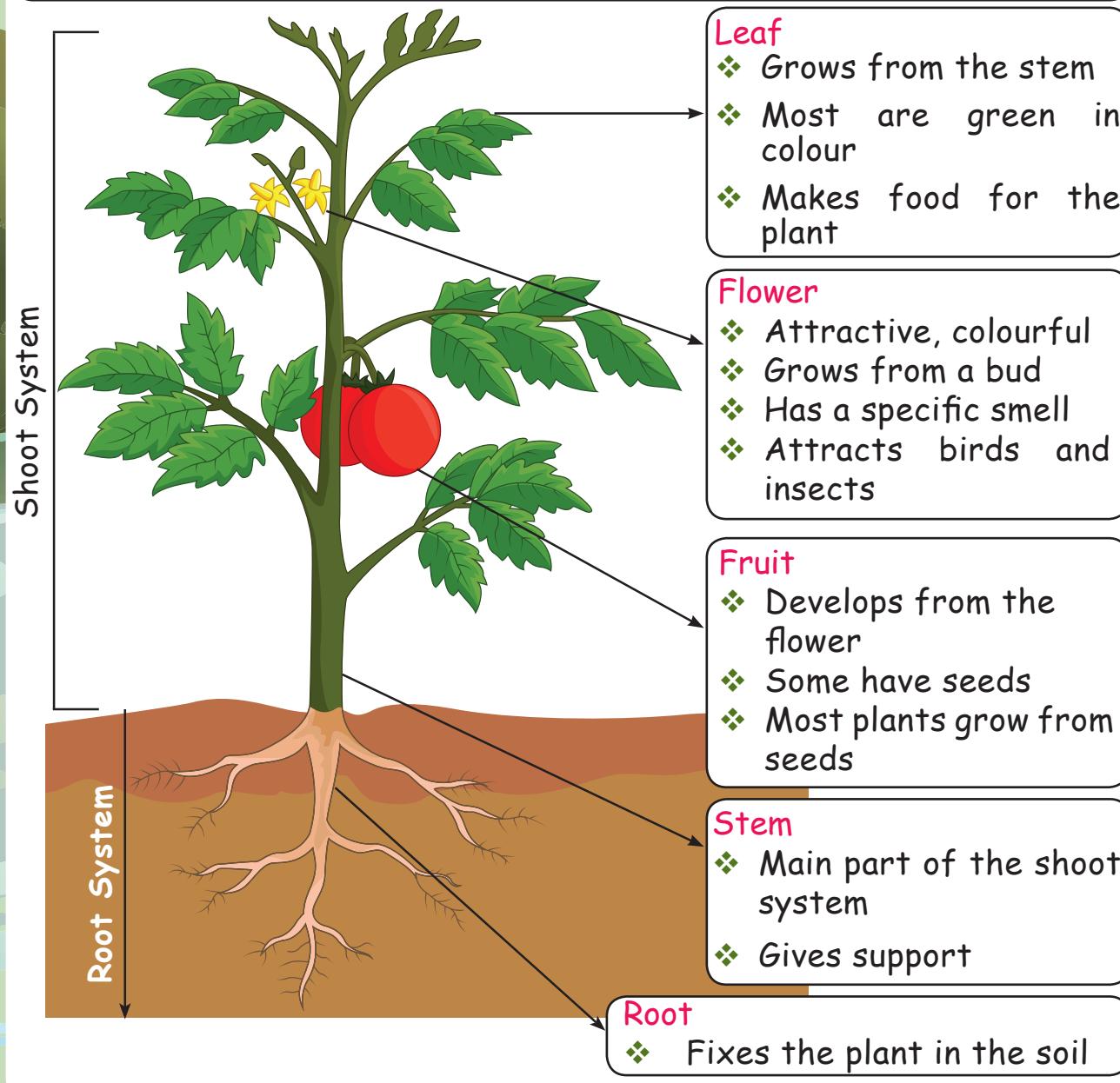
Every plant has a root and a shoot system.

Root System

The part of the plant that grows **under the ground** is called the root system.

Shoot System

The part of the plant that grows **above the ground** is called the shoot system. It consists of stem, leaf, flower and fruit.



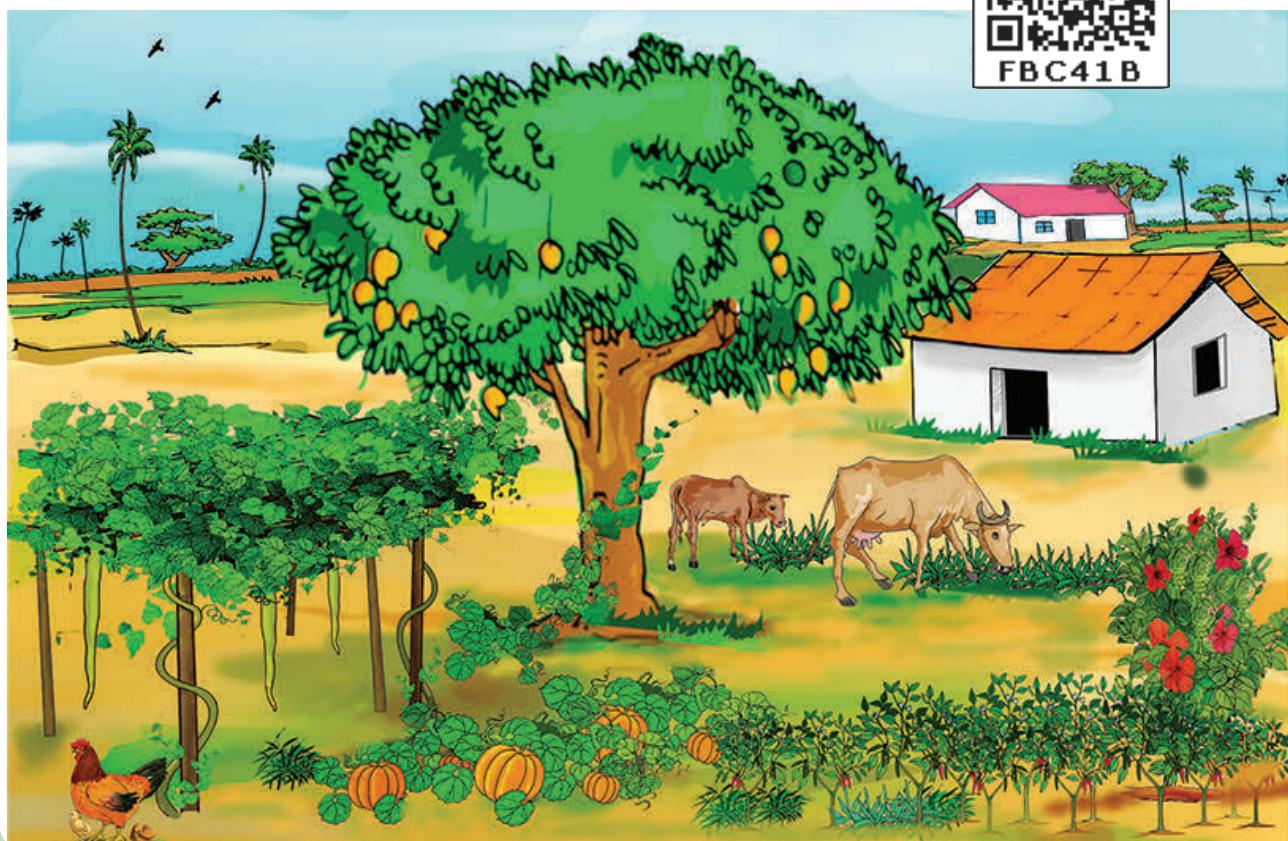


Label the parts of a plant. (Flower, Leaf, Stem, Root, Fruit)



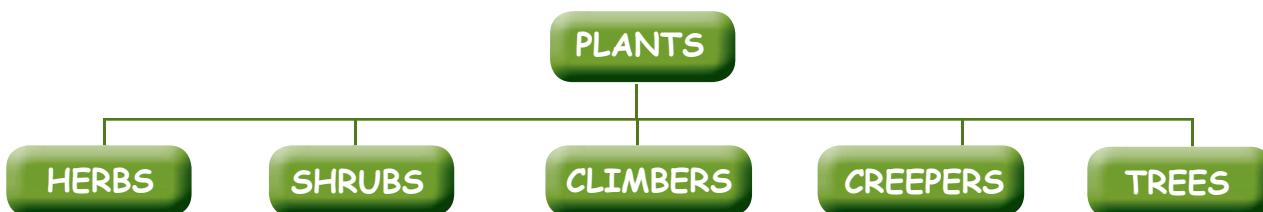
Different Kinds of Plants

Look at the picture and name some of the plants that you know. What else do you observe?





Plants are of different kinds. They can be grouped based on the size and nature of their stems.



Word List
small, thin, soft, stem, hard,
weak, support

Herbs

Herbs are **small** plants with **thin** and **soft** stems. Most of them live for a **few months** only; e.g., Mint, Coriander, Grass.



Mint
(Pudina)



Coriander
(Kothamalli)



Grass
(Pul)

Shrubs

Shrubs are **smaller than trees**. They have many stems that grow close to the ground. The stems are **thin** and **hard**. Shrubs live for **several years**; e.g., Shoe flower, Oleander, Jasmine.



Shoe flower
(Sembaruthi)

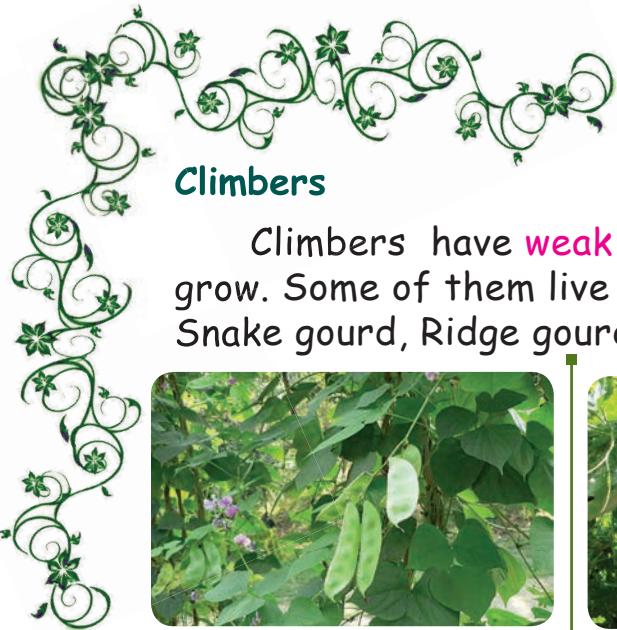


Oleander
(Arali)



Jasmine
(Malligai)

Note for the teacher: Visit a garden nearby with your students and ask them to observe different kinds of plants.



Climbers

Climbers have **weak stems** and they **need support** to climb and grow. Some of them live for a **few months** only; e.g., Broad beans, Snake gourd, Ridge gourd.



Broad beans
(Avaraikkai)



Snake gourd
(Pudalankai)



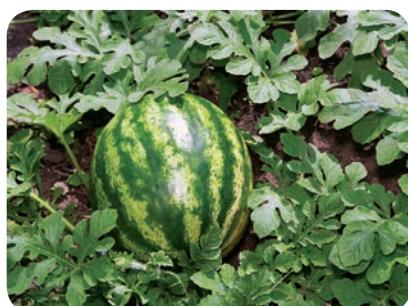
Ridge gourd
(Peerkangkai)

Creepers

Creepers are plants that have **weak stems**. They grow **along the ground** and bear **large and heavy fruits**. Many of them live for a **few months** only; e.g., Pumpkin, Watermelon, Muskmelon.



Pumpkin
(Poosanikkai)



Watermelon
(Tharpoosani)



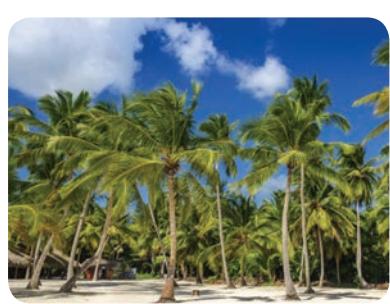
Muskmelon
(Mulaam pazham)

Trees

Big and tall plants are called trees. They have **hard and thick woody stems** called trunks. Trees have **many branches**. They live for **many years**; e.g., Banyan tree, Coconut tree, Mango tree.



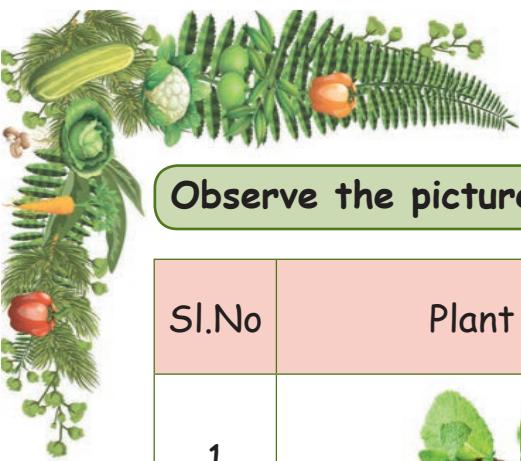
Banyan tree
(Ala maram)



Coconut tree
(Thennai maram)



Mango tree
(Ma maram)



Observe the pictures and complete the table.



Sl.No	Plant	Colour of the stem (green / brown / red)	Texture of the stem (hard / soft)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Benefits of Plants



Let Us Discuss

We get vegetables, fruits, cereals, pulses, spices, oil and medicines from trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers and creepers.

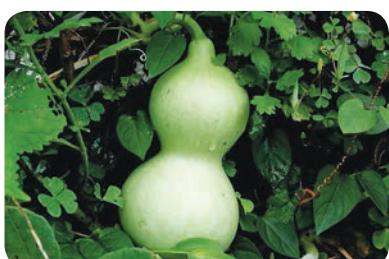
Vegetables



Lady's finger
(Vendaikkai)



Devil's fig
(Sundakkai)



Bottle gourd
(Suraikkai)



Fruits



Pomegranate
(Mathulai)



Grapes
(Thiratchai)



Jackfruit
(Palapazham)

Cereals and Pulses



Rice
(Arisi)



Wheat
(Kothumai)



Red gram-split
(Thoovaram paruppu)

Spices



Bay leaves
(Biryani elai)



Cardamom
(Elakkai)



Pepper
(Milagu)

Oils



Coconut oil
(Thengai yennai)



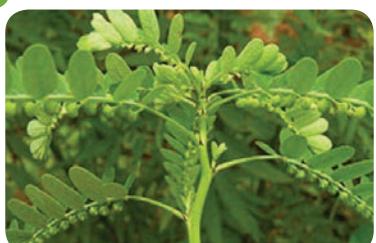
Castor oil
(Amanakku yennai)



Groundnut oil
(Kadalai yennai)



Medicines



Stone breaker
(Keezhanelli)



Climbing brinjal
(Toothuvalai)



Eucalyptus
(Thylamaram)



Coconut Oil is used both for cooking and as hair oil.



Find the odd one in the group and put a tick (✓) mark.





Other Benefits of Plants



We use different parts of the plants in many other ways.
Let us talk about it.

As Fibre

The thread - like structure taken from a plant is called a fibre. Fibres are used for making ropes and cloth. We use the ropes and cloth in many ways.



As Plates for Eating



Plantain leaf



Areca plate
(Pakku mattai)

As Timber



Teak wood

Neem wood



Door made from wood

The thick trunks of some trees are used for making doors, windows, tables, chairs and other things.



As Cosmetics



Henna
(Marudhani)



Shikakai



Aloe veera
(Katrzhai)

As Household Things

Palm leaves are used to make boxes, baskets and hand fans. Bamboo is used to make paper, chairs and winnows.



Palm tree



Bamboo



Palm leaf box



Hand fan



Winnow



Chair

As Ornamental Plants



Rose



Croton



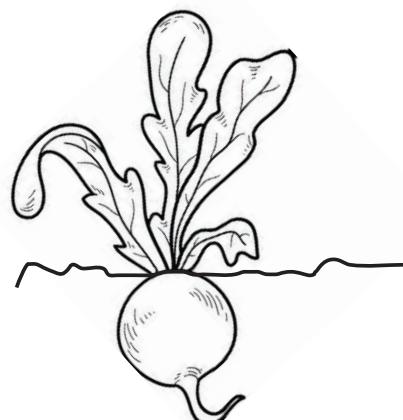
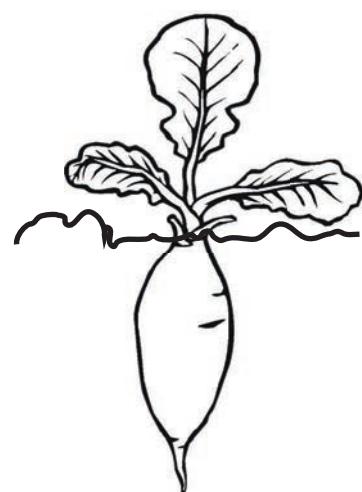
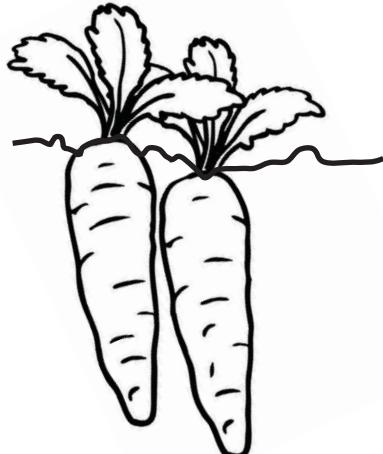
Cactus



Match the plants with their products.



Colour the parts of the plants that you can eat.





Tree as a Habitat



Let Us Discuss

Observe all the living beings in and around a tree and talk about them. The tree is a **home (habitat)** for many small animals such as birds, insects, squirrels and monkeys. It also gives us **shade** and **clean air**.





Tick (✓) the animals that you see on the given tree.



Evaluation



1. Match the pictures with the words.



HERB



CLIMBER



CREEPER



TREE

SHRUB

**2. Match the following.**

a.	Pumpkin	Climber
b.	Pepper	Fibre
c.	Neem Tree	Creeper
d.	Grapes	Spice
e.	Cotton	Timber

3. Fill in the blanks.

- The part of the plant that grows _____ the soil is called shoot system.
(below / above)
- The _____ are the green parts of a plant. (root / leaves)
- Plates can be made from _____. (areca / neem)
- Flowers grow from _____. (buds / fruits)

4. Choose the correct answer and circle it.

- A plant which gives fibre
(i) Banana (ii) Tulsi (iii) Rose
- Example of a creeper -
(i) Mint (ii) Paddy (iii) Watermelon
- This is a spice.
(i) Bay leaf (ii) Banana leaf (iii) Greens
- Winnow is got from -
(i) Palm tree (ii) Coconut tree (iii) Bamboo plant

Self Evaluation

- ◆ I can name the parts of a plant
- ◆ I can identify different kinds of plants
- ◆ I know some uses of plants
- ◆ I care for the plants that support all life





Animals Around Us



You will learn about

- ❖ Animals and their homes
- ❖ Domestic and wild animals
- ❖ Young ones of animals



Domestic Animals - Farm Animals



Chicku and Ticku are two little sparrows. One day.....



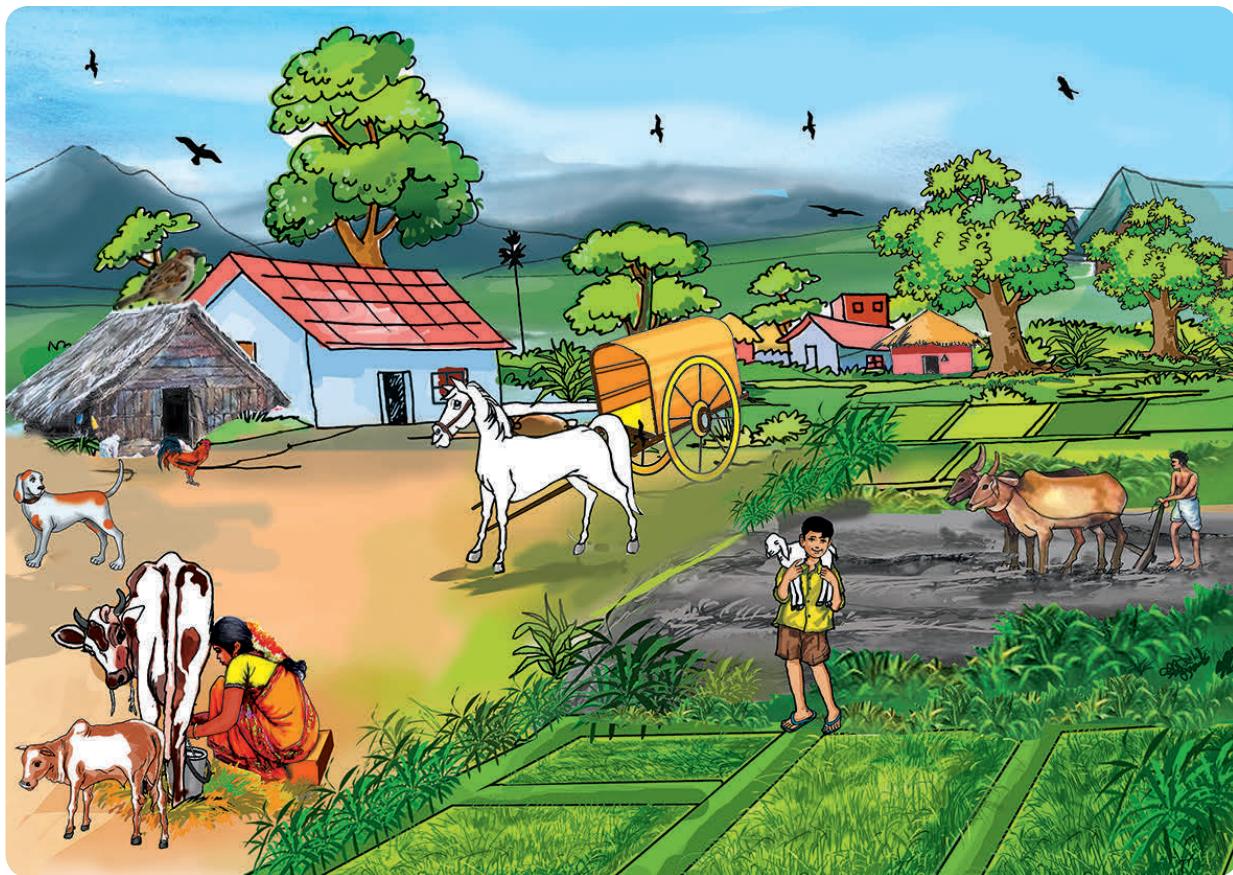
Chicku was very excited. She flew from the nest on a journey into the world of animals.

Animals are of different kinds. Some live with us in our farms and homes (domestic animals), some live in the forest (wild animals) and some in water.





Observe the farmer's house. What animals do you see?



These animals are found in and around our homes. We take care of them and they help us in various ways. Such animals are called domestic animals.

Some domestic animals help us in our farm work. They are called farm animals.

Chicku saw the farm and the farm animals. She introduced herself and spoke to the animals.

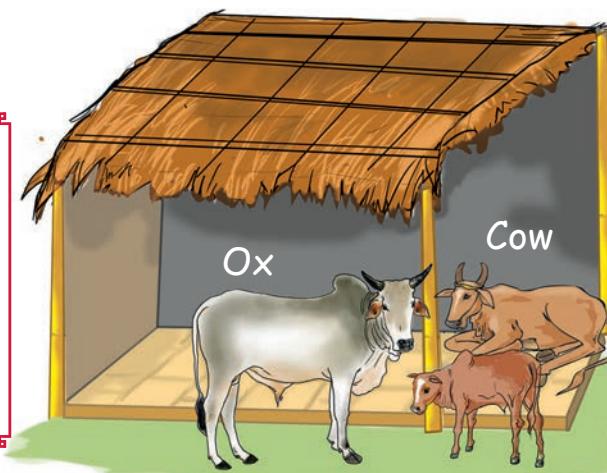


"I am a sparrow. My name is Chicku".

Ox: "Hello Chicku! I help to plough the farm".

Cow: "I give milk and my dung is used as manure and fuel."

The farmer provides us a **home** called a **shed**. My young one is called a **calf**".





"Hello Chicku! I am a **horse**. People use me to pull carts and for riding. They take care of me. My home is called a **stable**. This is my young one - a **foal**.
Do you know? I can sleep both lying down and standing up".



"Hello Chicku! I am a **donkey**. I am grey in colour. People use me to carry loads. This is my young one - a **foal**. My home is a **stable**".

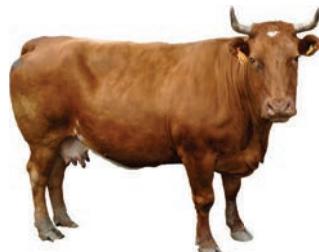
Connect the animals to their homes and young ones by drawing lines.



Stable



Shed





Domestic Animals - Animals that give us.....



Some domestic animals give us food items like milk, eggs, meat and honey; some give us wool and leather.



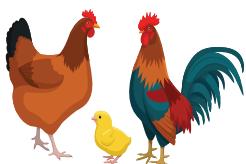
"Hello Chicku! I am a **goat**. This is my **young one-a kid**. My **home** is a **shed**. People rear us for our milk and meat. They take us to graze".

"Hello Chicku! I am a **sheep**. My **home** is a **shed**. My **young one** is a **lamb**. I give **wool**. People use **wool** to make **sweaters, gloves and shawls**. It keeps them **warm**".



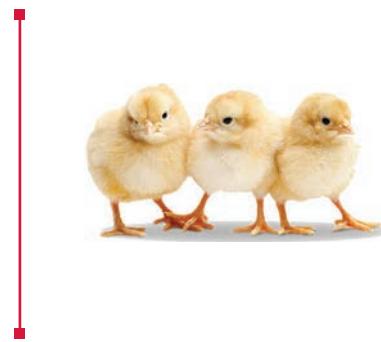
"Hello Chicku! We are **honey bees**. Our **home** is a **beehive**. We live together in large numbers. We make **honey** from **flowers**".

"Hello Chicku, I am a **hen**. My **home** is called a **coop**. My **young one** is a **chick**. We are reared for our **eggs** and **meat**. Turkeys and ducks are also reared for their **eggs** and **meat**".





Name the young ones.



Domestic Animals - Pet Animals



Some domestic animals live with us and share our lives. They are called pet animals.

On the way to the forest, Chicku saw Surabhi and Semmalar with their pet animals.



Surabhi

"This is my **cat** and these are her **kittens**. They live in our home".



Semmalar

"This is my **dog** and this is its **puppy**. I keep them in a **kennel** in my house".

"I love my pets very much. I feed them and play with them. They love me too. My dogs wag their tails when they see me. I take them to the doctor to keep them healthy".



Do you have pet animals?
Talk about them with your teacher / friends.



Kinds of pet animals
Their names
Food that you give them
The way you take care of them

Fill in the blanks.



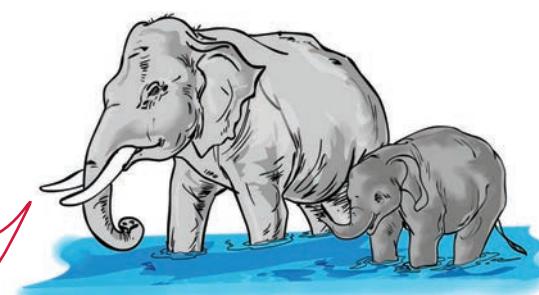
Sankar has two _____ and
three _____.
So Sankar has _____ pets in all.

Wild Animals

Chicku then entered a forest.
The forest is the home of wild animals.



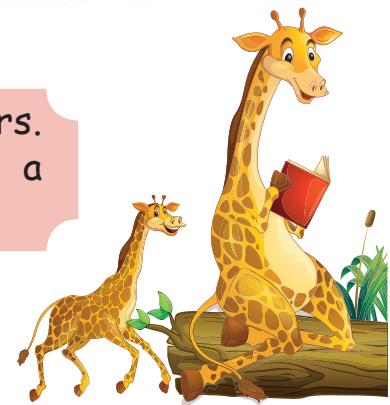
"I am Chicku, a sparrow. May I know about you?"



"Hello Chicku! I am an elephant. I love to play in the water. This is my young one, a calf".

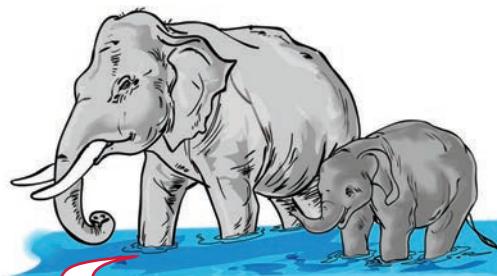


The elephant has a long trunk and big ears. Some elephants have tusks. Tusks are a different form of teeth.





"Oh, what is this sound?
It makes me afraid".



"It is the roar of the lion.
The lion's **home** is called a
den. Male lions have a mane".

"**Lions** and **tigers** live in the
forest. Their **young ones** are
called **cubs**".



"The tiger's home is called
a **lair**. Tigers have black
stripes on their body.
Some tigers are white in
colour".



Chicku thanked the elephant and flew out of the forest.

Animal Facts

Snail



The Slowest Animal

Giraffe



The Tallest Animal

Cheetah



The Fastest Animal





Choose the right word and fill in the blanks.

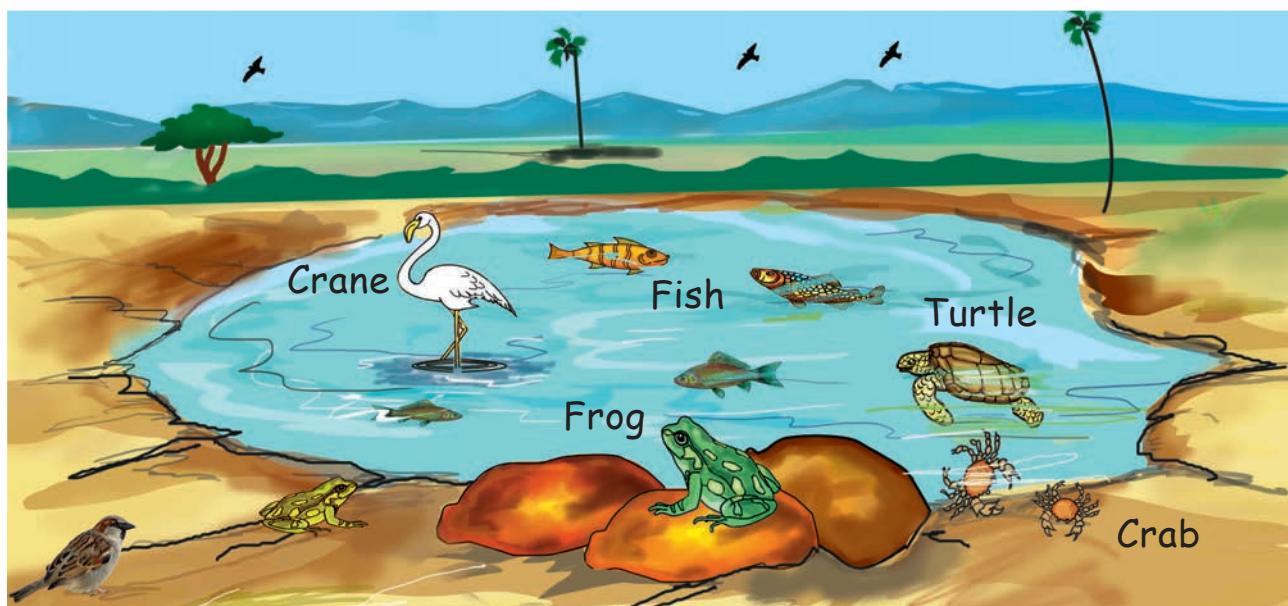


- Elephants have a _____.
(stripe / trunk)
- _____ are modified form of teeth.
(Tusks / Trunks)
- They have _____ eyes and
_____ ears.
(small / large)

Water Animals



On the way back to her nest, Chicku saw a pond and some water animals in and around it.



Chicku saw some fish, frogs, a turtle, crabs and a crane. Frog, crab and turtle live both on land and in water.



The young one of a fish is called a fingerling and the young one of a frog is a tadpole.





Birds and Nests

Chicku also saw some birds and their nests.

Each bird's **nest** looks different. Birds use sticks, thorns, cotton and fibre to build their nests. Some birds such as the woodpecker, owl and parrot live in the **holes** in the tree trunks called **hollows**.



Weaver Bird



Crow



Owl



Parrot



The cuckoo does not build a nest.
It lays its eggs in the nests of
other birds.



Chicku reached home. Ticku and mother were happy to see Chicku. Chicku spoke about her experiences in the animal world.

Select the odd one and put a cross (✓) mark in the box.



a.



b.





Evaluation

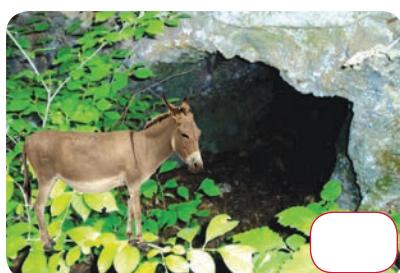


1. Connect the animals to their homes by drawing lines.



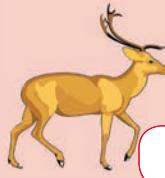
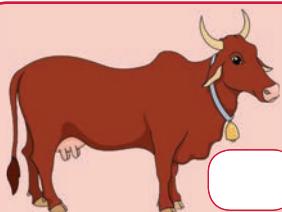
2. Are the animals in their homes?

Put a (✓) mark if they are and a (✗) mark if they are not.





3. Write '**D**' for the domestic animals and '**W**' for the wild animals.



4. Connect the animals to their young ones and their homes by drawing lines.



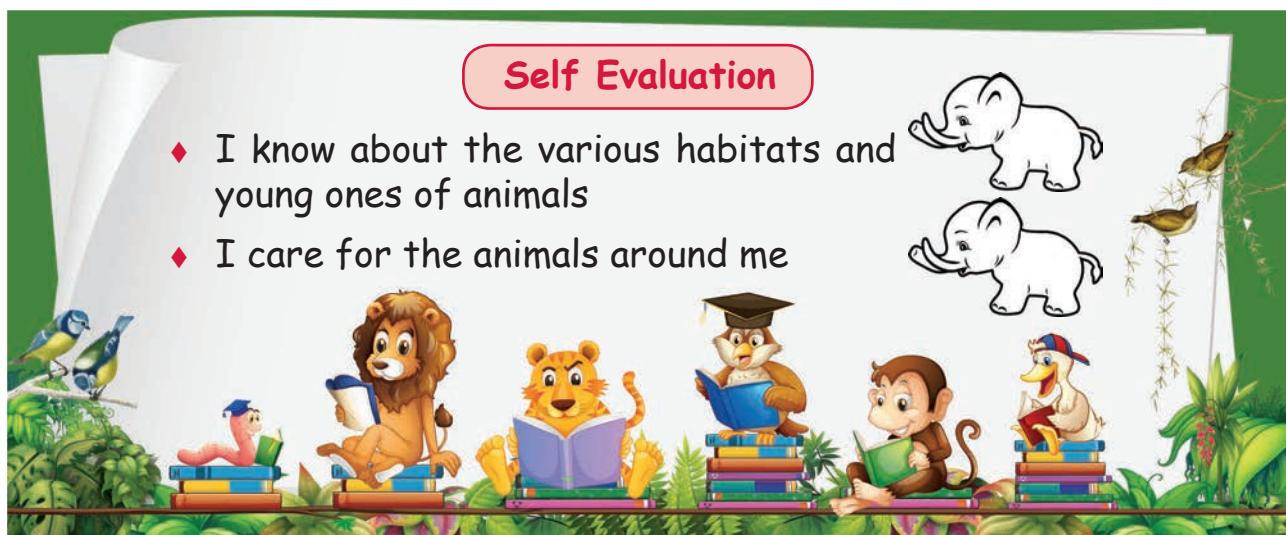


5. Write '1' for the animals that live only in water.
Write '2' for the animals that live only on land.
Write '3' for the animals that live both on land and in water.



Self Evaluation

- ◆ I know about the various habitats and young ones of animals
- ◆ I care for the animals around me





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